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Wood and Gerald McCarthy. (Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., 1885-'86, pp. 77-141. Also reprinted, pp. 69, Raleigh, 1887.)

A neatly printed catalogue of 1,168 species and 34 varieties of Phanerogamia and Pteridophyta growing in New Hanover Co., N. C. 1,046 species are regarded as indigenous. A map of the county accompanies the paper.

Woodsia obtusa and *Viola palmata* — *Varities of*. Willard A. Stowell. (Journ. Trenton Nat. Hist. Soc., i., pp. 23-26.)

Woodsia obtusa, Torr., var. *Darlingtonii*, is the name proposed by Mr. Stowell for a large form of this fern, the frond nearly tripinnate, the pinnæ distant, lanceolate and acute, the rhachis scarcely or not at all winged, and the sori larger than in the type, from the mountains of Bergen County, near Darlington, N. J.

Variety *variegata* of *Viola palmata*, L., is described with the following characters: "Pubescent; leaves dark green, purplish beneath, reniform cordate to cordate, coarsely crenate; petals curiously streaked and mottled with white and purple; lateral petals densely bearded." Habitat, dry woods, Somerset Co., N. J.

Botanical Notes.

Pittonia.* The first number of *Pittonia*, to be indexed hereafter, will not fail to excite the liveliest interest in botanical circles. It comes to us without any prospectus, editorial, or introduction of any kind beyond its titular announcement that it is "a series of botanical papers." But it is something more than a series of papers by one of the most accurate of American scholars, it is an appeal by a man who, finding certain of the results of his studies at variance with those of the recognized authorities, calls for a public judgment upon them. It is to be hoped that we shall not follow our usual custom of deciding such questions in the easiest and least responsible way, but will give to this one the attention that its importance demands. As the representative of the leading investigator of our Pacific coast, *Pittonia* must be welcomed by everyone. It brings to us reliable information concerning a class of facts not elsewhere accessible; for the publications of the

*PITTONIA. A series of botanical papers by Edward L. Greene, Ass't Professor of Botany in the University of California. No. 1, March, 1887; price, 50 cents.

California Academy are so scanty as to reach only a favored few, and there is no other journal which can bring us just what Pittonia does. Whatever opinion may exist as to the author's interpretation of what he sees, we are not aware that anyone has yet questioned the accuracy of his observations. His well-known advocacy of the importance of field study shows itself very strongly in several places. H. H. R.

Monographie der Gattung Clematis. A monograph of *Clematis* by Dr. Otto Kuntze is published in the Verhandlungen des Botanischen Vereins der Provinz Brandenburg, 1885, pp. 83-202. It is based on specimens collected by the author in his travels around the world, and those in the herbaria and botanic gardens of Berlin, Kew, the British Museum, Leyden, Brussels and Paris. Sixty-six species, about one hundred subspecies and a great number of varieties and subvarieties are recognized. His arrangement of these, so far as it affects North American plants, may be of interest to readers of the BULLETIN.

The genus is primarily divided into two series: (a) Scandentes, the climbing, and (b) Escandentes. *C. dioica*, L., emend., includes all our dioecious or polygamous climbing forms; as subspecies we find *Virginiana*, L., *Dominica*, Lam. (*C. holosericea*, Pursh.) from the Southern States, Mexico and the West Indies, *normalis*, Ktze., credited to Niagara, (?) Mexico, the Antilles and South America, *cordata*, Pursh., (*C. ligusticifolia*, Nutt.) from Virginia, (?) the Rocky Mountains, California and tropical America, *sericea*, HBK., in which is included *C. ligusticifolia*, var. *Californica*, Watson, as var. *typica* from western North America, Mexico and the Andes, also *Drummondii*, T. and G., and var. *nervata*, Benth., and finally sub. sp. *Catesbyana*, Pursh, with five varieties. Under *C. Viorna*, L., we find as subspecies, *reticulata*, Walt., with four varieties, *normalis*, Ktze., and *coccinea*, Gray. Under *C. Simsii*, Sweet, are *Pitcheri*, T. & G., *normalis*, Ktze., *lobata*, Ktze., and *filiifera*, Benth. *C. Viticella*, L. emend., has as subspecies *crispa*, L., and *Walteri*, Pursh. *C. lasiandra*, Nutt., includes *pauciflora*, Nutt., *normalis*, Ktze., *pseudoligusticifolia*, Ktze., and *fallax*, Ktze. *C. pseudoatragene*, n. sp., is the *C. alpina*, var. *Ochotensis*, Gray, and four subspecies of it are created. *C. alpina*, L., sub. sp. *occidentalis*, Hornem., includes the other American plants of section

Atragene, our *C. verticillaris*, DC., being here referred as a variety with two others. *C. integrifolia*, L., is made to include all our erect and simple-leaved members of the genus; under it we find *ochroleuca*, Ait., with var. *tomentosa*, T. & G., and five subvarieties of cultivation; *ovata*, Pursh., and *Fremontii*, Watson. *C. Scotii*, Porter, is kept up, as are also *C. Bigelovii*, Torrey, *Baldwinii*, T. & G., and *Douglassii*, Hook., the latter with three subspecies.

The grouping in this remarkable monograph is suggestive, but we do not believe that American botanists will be quick to adopt all Dr. Kuntze's subspecies, varieties and subvarieties. Just what is to be gained by such close classification is not apparent, for nearly every individual specimen examined seems to have yielded a new name. N. L. B.

Food-Grains of India. A. H. Church. This work is more than its name implies, for it includes many plants which are not classed as grains, and many, also, that are cultivated in other countries than India. Thirty-five species are accompanied by full-page illustrations, making an attractive and interesting book.

A new book on Lichens. We are informed by Henry Willey, of New Bedford, Mass., that he has in preparation an Introduction to the Study of Lichens, to be published this spring if sufficient encouragement is given. It will include the collecting and mounting of Lichens, their structure and organs, the distribution and arrangement of North American species, the History of Lichens, with aids to their study. The price will probably not exceed fifty cents.

Notes on Hawaiian Ferns. Lorenzo G. Yates. In a pamphlet of fifteen pages, published at Santa Barbara, Cal., Mr. Yates enumerates the 129 species of ferns known to inhabit the Sandwich Islands, with their habitats and partial synonyms.

The Ferns of Ceylon. Mr. Yates has also published an enumeration of Ceylon Ferns, in a pamphlet of thirty-three pages, with extracts from the manuscript notes of the late Dr. Thwaites and the published works of Hooker, Baker and Wall.

Lejeunea Holtii, a new Hepatic from Killarney, Richard Spruce. (Journ. of Bot., xxv., pp. 33-39 and 72-82; tab. 272.) To all lovers of the mosses and hepatics this will prove to be a

most interesting paper, for it gives not merely a description and beautiful plate of a new species, but also discusses the present distribution of the Bryophytes of Europe and America and the means of dispersal in various species. The second part also abounds in most interesting bits of personal experience and generalization. An interesting theory is held to account for the presence of tropical species of Cryptogams at Killarney, that they have survived since Pliocene times; the theory derives additional support from the presence of two molluscs found nowhere else in Europe, *Limnæa involuta* and *Geomacrus maculosus*. "The Killarney Fern," *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgensis* is another example that has occurred to us.

Multinucleated cells. (Journ. Roy. Mic. Soc., 1887, p. 107.) "In a number of plants examined, (*Polygonum Sieboldii*, *Acanthus mollis*, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Eschscholtzia Californica*, *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*, *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, *Linum pyrenæicum*, *Polygonatum multiflorum*), Mr. A. E. Grant found, on making longitudinal sections of the stem and petioles, that the cells of the wood-fibres contained several nuclei, sometimes as many as ten. These nuclei appeared in general to spring from the division of a single nucleus." (From Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin., xvi., p. 38.)

Sur L'Origine Botanique de quelques Plantes Cultivées et les causes probables de l'extinction des espèces, par M. Alph. De Candolle. (Arch. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Jan. 15, 1887.) After calling attention to the fact that the botanical origin of many cultivated plants is doubtful whereas their geographical source is nearly always certain, M. De Candolle proceeds to discuss the question of the derivation of *Zea Mays*, *Vicia Faba*, *Ervum Lens*, *Cicer arietinum* and *Triticum vulgare*, concluding the paper by indicating the probable cause of the extermination of many of the species which are now known only in the cultivated state, by attributing it to the agency of animals.

On the 6th of January, M. De Candolle reported to the Natural History Soc. of Geneva, that wild plants of *Cucurbita maxima* had been found in Nepal and seeds sent to Kew. From these M. Naudin has cultivated specimens, at Antibes, the fruits of which M. De Candolle pronounces to be those of *C. maxima*. (Archives, vol. xvii., p. 75.)